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DTG: 201955Z

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Envoy's Bid to Help Angers Kissin

Friday, August 15, 1975

By Carl T. Rowan

Special to the Washington Star

American ambassador whose
missions saved the lives of four kid-
ed students was subsequently told
Secretary of State Henry A.
finger wanted to kick him out of
diplomatic service because he al-
dly had violated the U.S. policy
never dealing with, or paying
son to, terrorists.

though Kissinger maintains that
United States has never dealt
kidnapers and terrorists, au-
has here report that the money
to ransom two of four students
aped in Tanzania on May 19 was
ported from London to Dar es
am in a diplomatic pouch carried
by a U.S. courier.

And the money transported, with
obvious approval by the State De-
partment here, was not the \$10,000
figure government officials have
headed to the press. It was ten times
that amount.

The Ambassador involved is W.
Beverly Carter, who has been envoy
to Tanzania for three years. His trou-
bles began May 19 when guerrillas
from the Popular Revolutionary
party in neighboring Zaire kidnaped
three Stanford University students
and a Dutch woman who were work-
ing at an animal research station in
western Tanzania.

A WEEK AFTER the kidnappings,
the guerrillas released one hostage,
Barbara Smuts, daughter of a Ford
Motor Co. executive, so she could

deliver ransom demands to Tanza-
nian authorities.

The Marxist guerrillas (who are
not acknowledged even to exist by
the Mobutu government in Zaire) re-
quested for 200,000 British pounds, an
assortment of weapons, and the re-
lease of several PRP commanders
who were jailed in Tanzania. On any-
ment of more than \$100,000, which
had been borrowed from parents and
friends, Carrie Jane Hunter and
Emilie Bergmann, a 25-year-old
Dutch woman, were released five
weeks after being seized.

Two developments reportedly
incurred Kissinger's displeasure:

● A month after the kidnappings,
with the deadline for killing the stu-
dents approaching, no one seemed

able to contact PRP representatives
for negotiations. Then, out of the
blue, two PRP representatives stol-
led into the U.S. Embassy in Dar es
Salaam. The desperate parents and
relatives of the hostages were say-
ing, "Thank God!" while Carter was
faced with the on-the-spot decision as
to whether to let the PRP representa-
tives stay in the embassy until the
parents could negotiate their chil-
dren's release, or whether Kissin-
ger's "no negotiations" policy requir-
ed him to throw the PRP
representatives out into the arms of
Tanzanian police a move that the
PRP representatives said would
mean instant death for the three re-
maining hostages.

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AMBASSADOR

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Carter voted for the sanctity of human life and gave first priority to saving the students. He let the parents negotiate with the PRP members.

3 A radio operator from Carter's embassy had gone to Kigoma (where the United States has no officials) to relay to Dar es Salaam any developments in negotiations. This radio operator accidentally was present when the ransom money was passed — something that Kissinger considered a gross compromise of his "no ransom" policy.

Almost as soon as Kissinger learned of the ambassador's decisions, he reportedly to block Carter's new assignment as ambassador to Denmark. Kissinger wanted his aides to tell Carter immediately that he was fired, but the aides convinced Kissinger to wait until the last of the students, 22-year-old Stephen Smith of Garden Grove, Calif., was released, or his fate was otherwise resolved.

Smith was freed on July 25 and State Department

officials, who apparently were unaware of Kissinger's anger, sent Carter a telegram of commendation and congratulations, according to sources in the Bureau of African Affairs.

However, Carter soon received another telegram, this one from Lawrence Eagleburger, deputy undersecretary of state for management and Kissinger's longtime "action man" calling Carter home for "consultations."

CARTER CAME HOME expecting to be told officially that he was going to Denmark (the Danish press already had run many reports that this black diplomat was on the way).

Eagleburger stunned Carter with the word that Kissinger wanted him out of Tanzania, there would be no post in Denmark, and Carter could start looking for a new job.

But the three American students from Stanford, other Stanford officials, and friends who had been in Tanzania to conduct the negotiations, got wind of the plan to fire Carter. They

fired off telephone calls to the White House, praising Carter's performance during the 67-day kidnapping ordeal; they asked President Ford to say it wasn't so; they telephoned senators, congressmen and newspapermen.

They got nothing from the Ford administration except a hint that Kissinger wasn't really going to fire Carter. That Carter wouldn't go to Denmark, but Kissinger had something else good in store for him.

DR. DAVID HAMBURG, professor of biology of Stanford who went to Tanzania to seek release of the students, was one of those expressing "disbelief" that President Ford would permit Kissinger to punish Carter.

Although Ambassador Carter gave first priority to saving the students, he always operated within State Department guidelines," Hamburg said yesterday, and he was careful to consider the problems of both Tanzania and Zaire.

"I've talked with all the students and parents involved. Without exception, we feel Ambassador Carter deserve the highest praise.

"WE CANNOT CONCEIVE of his being punished for his accomplishments, which were made under such difficult circumstances."

State Department sources reported earlier this week that "the atmosphere is changing," and the Kissinger might relent.

But Kissinger's aides kept saying, "If there's any publicity it can only hurt Carter. It will get messy if there is publicity, and it will be hard for the secretary to back down."

The New York Times broke the publicity barrier yesterday with an editorial — well in advance of any news story.

Polish Athlete Reported Jailed

New York Times News Service

BONN — Lt. Col. Jerzy Pawlowski, an ex-Polish fencing champion, has been in jail in Warsaw for more than 2½ months, apparently under suspicion of espionage, according to reports reaching here.

The 43-year-old army officer, who is a writer and teacher as well as a former international saber champion, is a famous figure in his country, and news of his

arrest aroused lively interest there.

About 120 people — other athletes, military officers, artists and friends of Pawlowski — were questioned in the affair, according to the West German news magazine Der Spiegel. Several may have been arrested.

The Spiegel report quotes informants in Warsaw as saying the colonel spied for the French, but no confirmation was available.